# BRANDEIS ASSAILS TRUSTS; SAYS CURB SHOULD BE APPLIED

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### Noted Lawyer Urges Regulation Through Supplemental Laws.

In one of the most remarkable statements thus far given before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in ourse of its inquiry into the probem of how to deal with the corporaions, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, oday laid down the doctrine that reguis essential to preserve competito curb the strong and to protect the weak, and that the Sherman law, low inadequate, difficult of application, and unsatisfactory, should be allowed o remain, but should be supplemented

with provisions to remedy its defects. Mr. Brandels appeared in support of the competitive view of the problem of handling the corporations as opposed to the opposite theory, which has been dvocated by some of the prominent aptains of industry. He supported the a Follette bill now pending before the mate; upheld competition in industry on economic, social, and political grounds, and declared against the thery that there are natural monopolies in ustry, and that so-called natural lies must not be interfered with. That the much-talked-of economies of monopoly are a delusion; that monopproducts are defective; that the seel monopoly is an injury to the export trade; that there is a real, live enace to this country in the money trust; that the trusts have hurt and egraded labor and not helped it; that the trusts are great factors in contrib-uting to social unrest-these were

litical grounds. They agree that only unreasonable restraints of trade should and unsatisfactory in its remedy.

competition, just as regulation is necessary to preserve liberty. We curb the strong to protect the weak. In the realm of business, factory laws, limitatract, pure food laws, meat inspection

"Most trusts that have succeeded secured monopolistic postitions, cnabling them to fix prices. Note the Standard Oil, Shoe Machinery, Tobacco, Steel, and Pullman Car trusts.

"Most trusts which did not secure actual monopoly, but control through price agreements with competitors, have failed to held their ground against the independent; as the Sugar, Steel, and Rubber trusts.

"Most of the efficiently managed trusts have had to limit the size of their swn units for production and distribution; as the Tobacco, Oil, and Steel trusts."

Charging that defective quality of product is one result of monopoly, Mr. Brandels pointed out that in 1902 there were seventy-two derallments on our railways, due to broken rails: in 1911, after a decade of Steel trust centrol in rail making, there were 243. Following a recent disaster caused by a rail breaking, the Interstate Commerce Commission investigators attributed the accident to defective quality of rails. The same charge against the trust's rails has been made repeatedly by railway experts. A few years ago the Department of Agriculture investigated the defective quality of fencing wire.

Injury To Expert Trade.

Injury To Export Trade.

"A British View of the Steal Corpo-ration," in the December Atlantic Monthly, furnished text for Mr. Bran-

dets' charge that the rise in cost of production of steel is costing this country its foreign market. The writer de-clares that under the trust the industry has been in unnatural condition; costs

clares that under the trust the industry has been in unnatural condition; costs and prices of raw material have been inflated, economy arresped, and, while wast new plants have been built, capital charges, rents, royalties, costs of raw material and general manufacturing expenses have risen so high as to make export business. in competition with other countries impossible.

From 1899 to 1998 the cost of making pig iron has increased from \$8:0 \$11 per ton, and other products in proportion. Extravagant prices were paid for many plants. Ridiculous royalities on ores were paid, in order to obtain monopoly. An enormous load of bonds was piled on the industry. The demand does not nearly equal the producing capacity, yet a healthy export trade is impossible.

"Who would have believed ten years ago," pursued the writer, "that we should have one-third of America's furnaces standing idle, while alleged played-out Britain and Germany worked practically at full capacity, and exported nearly 10,000,000 tons a year? Ten or twelve years ago there seemed every prospect that America would lead in steel exports; but it "emains a bad third in the race."

The writer declared that in 1910 British exports led in America's more than in 1900, while German exports, which, in 1900, while German exports, but it is more than in 1910, while German exports, which, in 1900, while the British and Germany the cost of producing iron and steel has not advanced; in the United States it is much higher. In 1899 pig iron was produced here 50 per ton cheaper than in England and rails 57 per ton cheaper. Before the trust was organized American cost defied British and Germans are getting the export business.

From th

he said; "yet, in 1910, a competitor, Thomas G. Plant, brought out a complete system of shoe-making machinery declared by many experts to be superior to the trust's. The competition was so formidable that the trust, though in violation of law, bought out the Plant system for about \$5,000,000, and to this day no machine of this system has been marketed.

Plans Announced for New Sibley Hospitor of the first the cutton of the system has been marketed.

of mount being after that

marketed.

"The efficiency of monopoles would not justify their existence unless the community should benefit, and efficient trusts absorp these benefits to themselves. Thus the Standard Cli increased the price of redned oil, naphths, and paraffine, from 1836 to 1905, 45 per cent. paraffine, from 1835 to 1905, 45 per cent.
The profits per railon on crude oil increased between 1832 and 1906 from 1.78 cents to 2.65 cents per gallon. The profits of the trusts marketing conspanies increased from 25 cent per gallon of illuminating oil in 1858 to 1.50 cents in 1904. The profits on naphtha nuarly doubled between 1898 and 1906.

"Fortween 1895 and 1907 the price of smoking tobacco rose from 21.1 cents per pound to 20.1; the profit, from 2.8 cents to 9.8. The price of plug tobacco rose from 2.4 cents; the profit, from 1.9 to 8.7 Jents.

"In snuff the trust controlled 25 per cent of the markot, and the selling price rose from 29.2 cents in 1890 to 37.1 in 1807, whereas the cost decreased from 2.2.6 to 20.8. Thus the profit rose from 6.5 to 16.3, so that in 1907 the trust exacted a profit of about 51 per cent on snuff.

Price Regulation.

"The high prices maintained by the In less than ten years it accumulated in surplus or paid in dividends on stock representing water, over \$650,000,000. Compare this with competitive businesses where prices and the ratio of profits have shown a marked tendency to decrease. In book paper the average selling price declined from 7.08 cents in 1889 to 4.94 in 1899 and 3.99 in 1910; profit, per pound, from 19 per cent in 1889 to 13 in 1899 and 7 in 1910. Yet the principal raw material used, wood, like wages, has steadily risen in price during this

period.

"A Government commission to fix prices might prevent excessive profits, but would be powerless to secure for the public the low prices attendant upon competition. The limitation of the monopoly's profits would, by lessening this meentive, reduce the monopoly's efficiency. To take away the fruits of efficiency. To take away the fruits of the profits and previous anisotropic sections. the trusts are great factors in contribnting to social unrest—these were
among the striking assertions made by
Mr. Brandeis, who compelled the
close stention of the committee. He took up some of the trusts
individually, as the Tobacco trust, the
Shoe Machinery trust, and the Steel
trust and spoke plainly of their methods.

Believe In Law.

"Supporters of the La Follette bill,"
said Mr. Brandeis, "believe in the
Sherman law; believe in competition in
industry, on economic, social, and political grounds. They agree that only
unreasonable restraints of the steel workers of per cent
of steel workers under one employer,
has increased working hours till the
eight-hour day has practically disappeared. About a majority of steel workers work twelve hours; many, seven
days in the week. There has been no
corresponding increase in wages. In few
cases has it been proportionate to the
increase in living cost, and in many
there have been actual decreases in
wages. wages.

unreasonable restraints of trade should be prohibited. But they believe the law is inadequate, difficult of application, and unsatisfactory in its remedy.

"Regulation is essential to preserve competition, just as regulation is necessary to preserve liberty. We curb the strong to protect the weak. In the realm of business, factory laws, limitations of the hours and conditions of labor, restrictions on the right of contract of the special process. Intended to preserve efficiently activity of citizens.

"In one plate mill at Homestead selected as typical, between 1892 and 1907, dally earnings fell from 5 to 40 per cent while working hours were increased from eight to twelve. This degradation of the laborer was made possible by driving out the union. The Steel to exclude the men from any voice in the canditions of employment. These measures, intended to preserve efficiency, have curtailed free speech and free activity of citizens.

Debt To Unions.

isws, and postal fraud prosecutions similarly limit freedom.

"There are no natural monopolies in industry. Even the Oil trust got control by truthless and unconscionable violations of law, by oriminal rebating, bribery and corruption; which brought ft wealth with which to destroy competitors by price-cutting and like practices.

"The same policy of suppressing trade unionism has prevailed in Standard Oil, the Tobacco. Suce Machinery, Harvest-even and other trusts. At a time when the American people were stunned by the crimes of high trade unions officials, it is fitting to recall the debt America owes to labor unions. To petitors by price-cutting
tices.

"The Steel trust acquired control, not through greater efficiency, but by buying plants and ore supplies at fabulous prices. Not one industrial monopoly is natural growth.

"The successful trusts have created conditions absolutely inconsistent with conditions and conditions are conditions of employment, protection of women and children in industry.

Economies Delusiva

"The economies of monopoly are superficial and delusive. The efficiency of monopoly is at best temporary. Undoubtedly, competition involves waste, but what human activity does not?

"The unit in business may be too small to be efficient. It may also be too large. The danger is greater, of monopoly producing too large a unit for efficiency, than of competition making the unit too small.

"Most trusts that have succeeded secured monopolistic postitions, caabling them to fix prices. Note the Standard Oil, Shoe Machinery, Tobacco, Steel, and Pullman Car trusts.

"Most trusts which did not secure actives the succeeded with their bigness."

"Most trusts which did not secure actives and proportion to incomposity of collectively is not strong enough to secure substantial justice? Is there not a casual connection between the development of these functions and indomitable trusts and the horrible crimes now under investigation? Are not these trusts important contributing factors of social unrest? Is it not irony to speak of equality of opportunity in a country cursed with their bigness?

### Paul Brockett Heads Library Association

Paul Brockett, assistant librarian of the National Museum, was elected president of the Calumbia Library Association at a meeting less night in the Public Library. Other efficers elected are: Ernest Bruncket, assistant register of copyrights, fine vice president; Miss C. R. Barnett, Ibrarian of the Department of Agriculture, account vice president; C. Beymour Thompson, assistant librarian of the Public Library, secretary; Miss E. A. Spliman, of the library of the Department of Justice, treasurer; members of the assetute committee, Edward B. Greenman, Miss M. A. Mathews, and hiss R. M. McDonald.

William W. Bishop made the address of the evening, speaking on two problems of a library, that of locating a known book and of locating an unknown book.



People who have suffered agonies from Neural have sleep in peace and comfort latter one or two applications of Omega Oil. It soothes and quiets the diseased nerves in a most remarkable way. Trial bottle 10c. Large bottles 25c. & 50c.



# New Sibley Hospital

The erection of a new Sibley Hospital, to cost \$125,000, at North Capitol and Pierce streets, will mark the culmination of years of work and planning by the National Home Missionary Society

Plain Timeny Rings. It pleases the most critical of Ring Wearers. Set with perfect %-carat Egyptian Diamond. 25C

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Rings. One piece
Seamless Gold
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**Pretty Signet Ring** 

This Solid Gold Shell Signet Ring, guaranteed to wear at least two years. Regular \$1.25 value. Special . 25c

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to their former soundness almost before you know it. His long, successful experience and his thousands of grateful patrons are the best indications of his utmost reliability.

Anyone Proving That I Don't Do \$1,000 REWARD

I GUARANTEE THEM FOR 20 YEARS.

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Sundays, 10 to 1. Open Evenings Until 8. P. M. Phone Main 7574.

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Painless Extraction—Gas Administered — Teeth Cleaned —
When Other Dental Work Is Ordered—Fifteen Years' Successful

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### **Questions Are Mailed** To Express Companies

### St. Andrew's Society To Give Banquet

The Interstate Commerce Commission has mailed to all the express companies a series of questions for them to answer in the hearing to begin in New York on January 29.

This is only a part of the work the commission is doing in its general investigation into express companies. The questions go to the roots of the express business. Commissioner Lane is in charge of the investigation.

The Scottish St. Andrew's Society will entertain its members at a banuet at Rauscher's tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. In addition to the haggis, bagpipes, and other Scotch features an extended program has been arranged.

The Commission is done in its general investigation into express companies. The committee in charge of the affair comprises Capt. W. M. Somerville, C. C. Calhoun, W. T. Gailiher, Matthew H. Ramage, J. H. Small, jr., Robert Watson, and N. Maxwell Kerr Gilmour.

Solid Gold Shell

Round Belcher Ring

Flat Belcher Ring

Set with 1-carat size Egyptian diamond. Value \$2.75. Our \$1.00 special .

This ring is set with 1½-carat-size stone. Value \$3. Special this 21 50

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Guaranteed 1 Year.
Special Yunkee \$1.00
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FREE One WATCH CHAIN With Determine if You Bring This Advertisement.

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Complete assortment, represent-

ing reliable makes, and you will find each of these styles to be without an equal at the price.

THIS WEEK

### SPECIAL NOTICES

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS stockholders of the Washington Railway and Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 14th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, l4th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

F. J. WHITEHEAD,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 14th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

F. J. WHITEHEAD.

Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the City & Suburban Railway of Washington will be held at the office of the company, 14th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

F. J. WHITEHEAD.

F. J. WHITEHEAD. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Brightwood Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 14th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

F. J. WHITEHEAD,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Potomac Electric Power Company will be held at the office of the company, 14th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, January 20, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon. In accordance with the by-laws, the books for the transfer of stock of said company will be closed from December 22, 1911, to January 20, 1912, both days inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the District
of Columbia, Cor. 13th Street and New
York Ave., December 14, 1911.
Policy Holders are notified that policles expire on the last Monday in December (25th instant) and the rate of
renewal is one per centum on the
premium notes. The Managers have
ordered paid to the policy holders a Return of Savings according to the value
of each policy on the thirty-first day of
last December. POLICIES MUST BE
PRESENTED for endorsement of the
payments, except where held in connection with loans, in which event they
should be brought in later to have the
duplicate payments entered. The office
of the Company will be closed on the
last Monday this year on account of a
legal holiday. PLEASE ATTEND
EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.
L. PIERCE BOTELER, Secretary.

Mowal's Packed by the only wom-Every raisin is selected and seeded and cleaned with exceptional care. Full of delicious pulp. Kaisins | CHRISTMAS BAKING. Order a supply for your

At Your Grocer's. No Consumers Supplied. B. B. EARNSHAW & BRO., WHOLESALERS, 11th and M Sts. S. E.

J. JAY GOULD'S WONDER STORE.
421 9th st. Stocking gifts, tree tops, scrap pictures, snow tinsel animals, toy trees, frost cloth, toys, dance favors, green sawdust. Gift Books Lettered in Gold While You Wait.

Hodges' Bookbindery Star Building, 11th St. Entrance

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1405
New York avenue, Washington, D. C.—
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 3% on the capital
stock of this bank, payable on the 30th
of December, 1911, to stockholders of
record at the close of business December 15th, 1911.
SIDNEY I. BESSELIEVRE.
December 8th, 1911.
Secretary.

We'll Make It Warm for You if you'll burn our good clean coal, and we'll save you money, too, if you pay cash for it. R. J. & M. C. Grace

NELSON'S SUBURBAN DIRECTORY.

"We'll get their names; you'll get their trade." To include adjacent towns not covered by the city directory.

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JUSTUS C. NELSON, Mgr., \$10 F st. N. W.

You Get The Genuine Flavor of the old-fashioned buckwheat when you eat griddle cakes of MILLER'S SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT. Milled from Chelcest mountain-grown grain-guaranteed strictly pure.

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ten years.

When completed the building will cover the ground now occupied by the four houses from Rust Hall to Pierce street. The structure will be six stories high, of pressed brick, and designed to be absolutely fireproof.

Ephraim Nash gave the Methodists the first property for the hospital, and the remaining lots were purchased by Dr. William H. Wilder.

The new buildin- will be constructed from plans by William J. Palmer. It will be one of the most completely equipped hospitals in the South.

# **CHRISTMAS!**

Do Your Christmas Jewelry Shopping While Stocks Are Full and There Is Plenty of Time to Make Selections Leisurely

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### **Solid Gold Shell Rings OUR 25c SPECIAL HEAVY SIGNET RING** TIFFANY RING For Christmas Solid Gold Shell Rings

This solid Gold Shell Heavy Signet Ring is made to wear for ten years; our written guarantee for 3 years; two initials engraved free, Value \$2.25. 75c



Extra Heavy Signet Ring This Gent's Signet Ring, well made and highly polished. Value \$3.75. Our.



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Set with 1-carat Egyptian Dia-mond. Most per-fect cut. Value \$2.75. Special \$1.00





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Fillings, 25c

Cement, Stiver, Amalgam-All Filing materials the Best Money

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We are the first to introduce Emblem Rings in solid gold shell

# to sell for \$4.75. Our special Xmas price is \$1.75. We have all the emblems. Come and see us.....

# years is given every customer. These rings are made

# 3%-inch dial, 30-hour time and alarm. value \$1.00. Our price,

# that will wear for at least ten years. A written guarantee for three

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# Private Branch Exchange Main 4270 Connects All Departments of the Company. Our Big Vein Georges Creek Bituminous Coal is Unexcelled for the Generation of Steam MAURY DOVE COMPANY

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# Short Talks on Classified Advertising

# The Value of the "Want Ad" in Disposing of Things You Do Not Need

We all have a number of things, whether in clothing, furniture, or of a miscellaneous nature, which we neither need nor want. There are numberless people, however, who would be very glad to get some of these things and who would readily pay a reasonable amount or exchange other things which they do not need and you may want for them.

At your next house cleaning you ought to dispose to your advantage of all that miscellaneous lot of stuff which you have been saving from time to time.

laneous" in The Washington Times Want Ads. Call up Main 5260, the Want Ad Dept., and tell the want ad taker what you have and what you want for it. Rates will be explained, and if satisfactory, an appropriate and effective ad written.

The average ad costs less than 25c

An easy way is to insert a small ad under "For Sale Miscel-